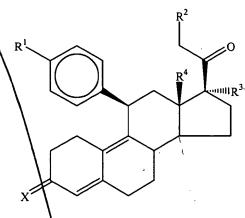
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1

(Amended) A compound having the general formula:



3 wherein:

4 R<sup>1</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -SCH<sub>3</sub>, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,

5 -NHCH<sub>3</sub>, -NC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, -NC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, -N $\c A$ <sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O, -CHO, -CH(OH)CH<sub>3</sub>, -C(O)CH<sub>3</sub>, -O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,

6  $-O(CH_2)_2NC_4H_8$ , and  $-O(CH_2)_2NC_5H_{10}$ ;

R<sup>2</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, acyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylcarbonate, cypionyloxy, S-alkyl, -SCN, S-acyl, and -OC(O)R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy ester and alkoxy;

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R<sup>3</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy and

12 acyloxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl;

X is a member selected from the group consisting of =O and =N-OR<sup>5</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup>

is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl; and

16 wherein:

if  $R^1$  is  $-N(CH_3)_2$ ,  $R^2$  is hydrogen  $R^3$  is acetyloxy and  $R^4$  is methyl, then X is

18 other than = 0; and

aif  $R^1$  is -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,  $R^2$  is hydroxy,  $R^4$  is alkyl and X is =0, then  $R^3$  is other than

20 hydroxy.

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